

Rhodesiella: Ocellar bristles well developed, strongly divergent; eyes bare; notopleural bristles 1 + 1; scutellum large and conspicuous, not strongly flattened; mesopleuron with numerous long hairs; "sensory area" on the hind tibia minute or absent.

It may also be noted that *Microscinis quadridentata* Duda (1930, l. c., p. 83) from Brazil is a synonym of *Onychaspidium apicale* (Williston) (*Oscinis apicalis* Will.) [new synonymy]. I have seen the types of both and have found Duda erred in believing *apicale* to be a species with only two apical scutellar tubercles, thus redescribing it as *quadridentata*. The type of the latter is a female, Petropolis, Brazil, November 11, 1924 (Borgmeier), now in the collection of the Instituto Biologico in Sao Paulo, and recently loaned for study through the courtesy of Oscar Monte. A series of 14 specimens, Farm La Caja, Costa Rica, were labeled as types of *M. quadridentata* in the Zoologisches Museum in Hamburg, Germany, but since only Brazil was originally mentioned by Duda (1930), these specimens cannot be considered part of the type series.

New Elateridae with Notes on Eucnemidae (Coleoptera)

By J. N. KNULL,¹ Ohio State University

Limonijs meridianus n. sp.

Male. Form, size and color of *L. stigma* (Hbst.); black, head and pronotum with slight bronze luster, base of elytra and humeral angles reddish brown, tarsi light brown, both surfaces moderately pubescent.

Head with front somewhat depressed above clypeus, clypeal margin broadly arcuate; surface coarsely, densely punctured; antennae extending less than one segment beyond hind margins of pronotum when laid along side; scape stout, finely, densely punctate; second and third segments about equal in length, each longer than wide, together slightly longer than fourth; segments four to ten inclusive longer than wide, serrate; eleventh oval

¹ Contribution from Department of Zoology and Entomology.

Pronotum longer than wide, narrower at apex than at base; sides broadly rounded in front, sinuate behind middle, hind angles obliquely truncate; disk convex, depressed in front of scutellum, hind angles strongly carinate, surface coarsely, densely punctured, punctures in middle separated by less than their own diameters. Scutellum finely, densely punctate, pubescent.

Elytra with sides subparallel, broadly rounded in apical third to suture; disk convex; surface with striae coarsely punctured, punctures decreasing in size toward apex, separated by less than their own diameters, interspaces convex, densely, finely punctate.

Prosternal sutures grooved in front. Abdomen beneath densely, finely punctate.

Length 8.5 mm.; width 2.4 mm.

Female. Antennae extending over one and a half segments beyond middle of pronotum.

Holotype: ♂, labeled Old Man's Cave, Hocking Co., OHIO, May 17, 1936; *allotype*, Clifton Gorge, Ohio, May 30; *paratype* from Clifton, Ohio, June 4, 1940, all collected by D. J. & J. N. Knull and in collection of author.

Paratypes in H. W. Wenzel collection, Ohio State University from Charleroi, Pa., Ehrman and Cranberry, N. C., June 9-19, H. W. Wenzel.

This species would run to *A. crotchii* Horn in Van Dyke's key,² however punctures of pronotum are not as coarse in the new species. It has been confused with *L. stigma* (Hbst.) in our collection. The grooved prosternal sutures will separate it.

***Limonius pubicollis* Lec.**

Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1853: 429.

This species appears in Leng's list as a synonym of *L. auripilis* (Say) from which it differs as follows: reddish brown area at base of elytra more evident, lacking in some *auripilis*; dorsal surface less shining; legs darker, same color as ventral surface; light brown and lighter than ventral surface in *auripilis*. Clypeus less deeply emarginate, forming a more obtuse angle along

² E. C. Van Dyke, 1932, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 20: 334.

margin. Elytral intervals more densely punctate, punctures narrowly separated, giving elytra an opaque appearance.

Specimens examined are from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. John Wilcox kindly compared specimens with the LeConte type for me.

***Limonius olentangyi* n. sp.**

Female. Short, rather robust; shining, black, outer margin of elytra and legs dark brown; pubescence conspicuous especially on dorsal surface.

Head with front coarsely, densely punctured; clypeal margin broadly arcuate; antennae not extending to hind angles of pronotum when laid along side, scape stout, second and third segments of equal length, short, together slightly longer than fourth, segments four to ten inclusive longer than wide, serrate, eleventh longest.

Pronotum longer than wide, widest back of middle, wider at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded in front, sinuate at base, side margin visible for its entire length from above; hind angles obliquely truncate; disk convex, median depression in front of scutellum, carinae of hind angles faint; surface finely punctate, punctures separated by more than their own diameters in middle, dense at sides. Scutellum densely finely punctate and pubescent.

Elytra with sides subparallel, broadly rounded in apical third to suture; disk flattened in middle; surface striate, punctures small, well separated, interspaces finely, triseriately punctate.

Prosternal sutures grooved in front. Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate.

Length 8.7 mm.; width 2.7 mm.

Holotype: ♀, collected in Delaware Co., OHIO, May 30, 1945 by D. J. & J. N. Knull, in collection of author.

This species would run to *L. confusus* Lec. in Van Dyke's key. It can be distinguished by its black color, short, more robust form, wider and less convex finely punctate pronotum.

Ludius robinsoni n. sp.

Male. Superficially resembling *L. bivittatus* (Melsh.) in size, form and color. Color dark brown, apex and base of pronotum, base of elytra and wide stripe down each elytron, yellowish brown; legs lighter than ventral surface; moderately pubescent.

Head densely coarsely punctured; antennae extending over three segments beyond hind angles of pronotum, second segment shorter than third, fourth longer than third, segments four to ten inclusive gradually lengthening, eleventh longest.

Pronotum much longer than wide, widest at base, constricted at apex; sides broadly rounded in front, divergent posteriorly, hind angles prolonged, angles obtuse; disk convex, a slight depression each side at base, hind angles faintly carinate; surface densely, coarsely punctured. Scutellum with sides subparallel, broadly rounded posteriorly.

Elytra with sides, subparallel, broadly rounded posteriorly, apices rounded; disk convex; surface with rows of coarse, closely placed punctures, diminishing in size toward apex, interspaces convex, minutely punctured.

Abdomen beneath, densely, finely punctate.

Length 9 mm.; width, 2.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, labeled Dallas Co., TEXAS, May 11, 1934, J. Robinson collector. *Paratypes* same locality May 10–16.

This species is evidently confused with *L. bivittatus* (Melsh.) in collections. It differs by being slightly shorter, pronotum in greater part dark, lacking median and lateral light stripe; hind angles less divergent, angles more obtuse, side margin not so well marked, and third segment of antenna being considerably shorter than fourth.

It would run to *L. bivittatus* (Melsh.) in Van Dyke's key.³

Isorhipis ruficornis (Say)

Larvae were found in sapwood of a barked, partly decayed sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) log in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 2. Adults were ready to emerge April 19.

³ E. C. Van Dyke, 1932, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 20: 390.

Deltometopus amoenicornis (Say) and **rufipes** (Melsh.)

Reared from badly decayed American beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.) log from Delaware Co., Ohio. The species overwinters in larval stage.

Dirhagus pectinatus (Lec.)

Reared from badly decayed American beech log from Delaware Co., Ohio.

Nematodes penetrans (Lec.)

Reared from fallen limb of American beech from Delaware Co., Ohio. Adults are capable of snapping into the air.

A New Species of *Taphrocerus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

By BURDETTE E. WHITE, Merced, California

While sweeping a meadow of rushes in northwestern Merced County on April 18, 1946, this writer collected a single female specimen of *Taphrocerus*. Considerable effort failed to reveal any additional specimens at this time. After reviewing Professor Knull's paper on the *Taphrocerus** it became apparent that this specimen belonged to an undescribed species. However, a male was necessary to establish this with certainty. Another trip to the area on April 22, 1946, yielded two more examples, one being a male, whose genitalia proved conclusively that here indeed was a new form. Two more females were collected on April 27 but three trips shortly thereafter produced no additional specimens, so it seemed that this was an early season form. With only five examples in hand, but with the prospect of obtaining additional material the following year, it appeared desirable to postpone publication of this find.

Two trips to the same area in early spring (March 23, April 1) of 1947 yielded nothing. However, on April 12, a series of

* Knull, J. N.—The Ohio Journal of Science, 1944, Vol. XLIV, 2, 90-93.